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Siemens-Schuckert Engerthstrasse Plant

11. On 4 January 1949, Director TUPY of Siemens USIA-controlled Engerthstrasse plant was called to Trattnerhof for a conference with Director SCHURIN and Col. KOSOV of the Electrical Industry Administration of USIA. TUPY was severely criticized for high production costs and poor planning in his plant, and was particularly censured for producing large quantities of 220-380 volt electric motors rather than the 380-660 volt motors which are in great demand in Austria. As a result of TUPY's poor planning, Siemens Engerthstrasse allegedly now has large quantities of 220-380 volt motors on hand which they will be forced to sell at a loss.
2. Shortly after TUPY's meeting with SCHURIN and KOSOV, Ing. ZEBEDIN, an Austrian in charge of production of electric meters at Siemens Engerthstrasse, was dismissed for the announced reason that the Engerthstrasse plant would no longer produce electric meters.
3. Bonuses up to 4,000 schillings, which ordinarily would have been due before Christmas, were paid to all directors and engineers on 5 January. No bonuses were paid to factory workers or unimportant office workers.
4. One department of Siemens Engerthstrasse is working overtime, as well as during weekends, on production of special electrical equipment. Details of this equipment are a closely guarded secret.
5. ~~which are allegedly scheduled for use in the repair of cranes; frames and other components of the cranes are being produced by Waagner-Biro and Wiener Brueckenbau.~~
6. Siemens Engerthstrasse is also producing five 400-kilowatt generators.

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J. M. Voith, St. Poelten

7. In September 1948, production at the J. M. Voith plant in St. Poelten was re-

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staff of 2,000 would be increased to 3,200 in the near future. There was a backlog of orders large enough to keep Voith in production for several years, and the plant had no large outstanding debts. Further plant development, however, was reported to be hampered by the fact that 10 per cent of gross profit and 10 per cent of all raw material supplies are claimed by USIA. [REDACTED] Comment: A Voith advertisement in the Oesterreichische Zeitung of 5 September 1948, announced that current production consisted of several models of water turbines with capacities up to 120,000 hp, many types of gears, machines for the paper industry with capacities varying from 40 to 110 tons per day, silk production machines, slides for several types of machines, match-making machines, and automobile castings.)

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3. During 1948, Voith received a considerable amount of new machinery and other equipment, mostly of Swiss origin, which was purchased on a compensation basis for scrap metal. According to one of Voith's engineers, orders have already been placed with Voith for the manufacture of the following items and their delivery to the USSR during 1949: 300 large turbines of one type [REDACTED] Comment: Little is known about these turbines beyond the fact that the intake conduits are to have a diameter of one meter; several other larger, special turbines; and 10,000 automatic electric household pumps. The Voith plant at Oberwartendorf, Lower Austria, produced 1,500 single spinnerets during 1948, and expected to produce a minimum of 1,100 similar units during 1949. The electric motors for these spinnerets and for Voith's electric pumps were formerly made by Siemens, Engerthstrasse, but Voith is now building a new plant at St. Poelten to produce its own electric motors.

2. The Glanzstoff-Fabrik, St. Poelten, employs approximately 2,900 workers and office employees working in three eight-hour shifts. According to one of its engineers, the plant produces between five and ten tons of yarn of assorted types and qualities per day. [REDACTED] thread-drawing machines with 72 spinnerets. [REDACTED] plant's previous equipment, the plant [REDACTED] spinnerets which were received from J. M. Voith during 1948. During 1949, The Glanzstoff-Fabrik expects to receive an additional 1,000 single spinnerets. Power for the plant is obtained from four oil-fired turbo-generators which are on the company premises.

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10. [REDACTED] Comment: Voith, Glanzstoff-Fabrik, and Siemens Engerthstrasse have been reported by other sources to be among the factories which the Soviets expect to retain after the conclusion of a State Treaty. On the other hand, the report that Voith is constructing a plant to produce its own electric motors to replace those formerly purchased from Siemens Engerthstrasse might possibly indicate that the Engerthstrasse plant is scheduled for release.)